

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The Oxford and Cambridge Universities' Boat Race.

Adelina Patti in Mortal Danger from Fire.

General Prim's Pronouncement of Spanish Radicalism.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte Indicted and on Trial for the Noir Homicide.

French Radicalism Defiant to the Court and Assertion of the Judicial Dignity.

ENGLAND.

The Steamship Samaria—Her Passengers and Mails Transferred.

The steamship Samaria reached Queensdown at nine o'clock last night. Her cabin passengers and mails were transferred to the steamer Java, which sailed at midnight with all on board well.

The breaking of her propeller shaft was the only damage sustained by the Samaria. She will make repairs at Queensdown and sail at the end of the week for New York.

The Universities' Boat Race—Practice on the Thames.

The University boat crews will begin to practice regularly on the Thames on Wednesday next for their annual race. The substitution of Darbyshire for Houbson as stroke oar of the Oxford is considered fortunate.

The Conservancy of the Thames have taken unusual precautions to prevent interruption or accident.

The Boat's Crews.

LONDON, March 21, 1870. The crew of each boat is now made up as follows:

Oxford.—Mirham (bow); Lewis, 2; Baker, 3; Moon, 4; Payne, 5; Woodhouse, 6; Benson, 7; Darbyshire (stroke); Coxswain, Hunt. Cambridge.—Randolph (bow); Ridley, 2; Dale, 3; Spencer, 4; Lowe, 5; Phelps, 6; Strachin, 7; Goldie (stroke); Coxswain, Gordon.

Organization and Work of the Crews.

The universities' boat race between Oxford and Cambridge will be rowed on at present arranged, on the river Thames, on Wednesday, April 6, the boats starting at three o'clock in the afternoon.

The Oxford crew has been in active training during some few days. The make up of the Oxford crew is considered as settled, unless Mr. Yarborough returns, when further changes would be made; but as there seems but little prospect thereof we expect to see their boat worked by the following men:

S. H. Woodhouse (bow). S. R. Tabourdin. A. G. P. Lewis. W. W. Benson. S. P. E. Payne. H. H. Houbson (stroke). G. P. Edwards-Moss. F. Hall (cox). T. S. Baker.

It will be observed that Mr. Tinn's name is not included among the Oxford crew, for he has had previously to decline rowing; his legs will be fast, as the boat especially requires strength, but Mr. Baker (No. 5) has improved and is worth twice what he was last year. Mr. Houbson has scarcely been rowing as well as before, but he has been hitherto poorly backed up, as Mr. Tabourdin (No. 7) never seemed comfortable. Mr. Benson has gone to his last year's place. For Mr. Benson the gentleman to retire is Mr. Burgess, of E. & S. H. College. Mr. Woodhouse was tried again at stroke and Mr. Mirham at bow, but the change did not succeed, and so Mr. Houbson was brought back again and stroke was again in the long course. Benson and Mirham coaching from the bank. Mr. Hall, of Oxford, who steered the four against the Americans, has consented to serve in the same capacity at Putney again. His knowledge of the river will be of great service. Mr. Hall will be remembered as having steered excellent last season. The old boat which the race was rowed last year was had out and tried, and seemed to give satisfaction, and so the expense of a new one will be probably small. Messrs. Woodhouse and Mirham were of the boat coaching a few days ago, and the journey from Little the river was a very good one.

The Torpids (Cambridge) are improving, and the excitement on the bank increased daily. University have had the benefit of some good tuition from Messrs. Tinn and Mirham. Christ Church have not improved much; their stroke is plucky and lively, but some of the men are decidedly inferior. Brunton College are taking great pains, and the care is being repaid, for decided progress is manifest. Queen's vary so much on different days that it is difficult to judge of their merits. Exeter are doing well, but are not yet in the best of the other hand, are weak, but try and row on principle. Worcester have been changing their men about. New College have the guidance of Mr. Short, for although they have a few good men, they are not yet in the best of the other hand, are weak, but try and row on principle. Trinity have this year been greatly helped by Mr. Clarke (formerly of St. John's), whose vigorous and energetic coaching has been of great service. St. John's are overworked, Lincoln are improving, but their stroke looks scarcely up to his work. Merton and Magdalen are also practising. There also have an eight down day of late. A great many of the boats went the long course, and the river below was rendered quite lively.

IRELAND.

Funeral of a Poet.

DUBLIN, March 21, 1870. The funeral of Oakey, the Fenian poet, occurred in this city yesterday. Fast crowds of people were in attendance.

French Radical Opinion of British Law. LONDON, March 21, 1870. Louis Blanc writes a letter in which he says the bill just introduced in the House of Commons for the enforcement of the laws in Ireland will, if passed, place that country in a state of siege.

SPAIN.

Prim's Parliamentary Radicalism.

MADRID, March 21, 1870. The troops existing between parties in the Cortes have been broken by the unauthorized having issued an amendment to Señor Figuerola's new loan bill for ten million sterling.

The passage of this bill the Ministry had determined to make a Cabinet question. During the debate General Prim said these words:—"Since the *unionistas* give us battle, radicals let us defend ourselves."

This declaration caused intense excitement, amid which Admiral Topete quitted the Ministerial benches.

A Cabinet Crisis—The Regency in Danger. MADRID, March 21, 1870. Admiral Topete has withdrawn from the Cabinet, and will be replaced by Admiral B. Rangel.

It is asserted that Serrano will tender to the Cortes his resignation of the Regency.

Party Strategy.

PARIS, March 21, 1870. The future course of the progressists is doubtful. It is not known whether they will unite with the republicans or agitate for the restoration of the monarchy.

FRANCE.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte's Trial.

TOURS, March 21, 1870. The High Court of Justice was organized this morning for the trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte, and is now in session.

The court room is crowded. Among the conspicuous persons present are Mme. Noir, the mother, and Louis Noir, the brother of Victor M. Noir, the deceased journalist, who was shot by the Prince.

The Jury Sworn.

TOURS, March 21, 1870. At half-past ten o'clock the jury were called and lots were drawn.

At noon the jury chosen entered the box and were sworn in due form for the trial of the case.

The Prince Indicted—He Pleads.

TOURS, March 21, 1870. As soon as the formalities just recited above were completed Prince Pierre Bonaparte, the accused, was brought into court, attended by a captain of the *gendarmes*.

The utmost stillness prevailed, and the scene was most solemn.

The *Greffier* read the act of accusation. The Prince waived the reading of his rank and titles.

The usual interrogations were addressed to the accused, who replied with great self-possession.

The Prosecution's Elements.

TOURS, March 21, 1870. The articles tending to prove criminality were laid on a table before the prisoner Bonaparte.

They consisted of a pistol, cane, hat and two cards. The President of the court delivered an eloquent address to the jury.

The advocate for the *partie civile* demanded that the court require the presence of M. Rochefort, and the President replied that he would give the necessary orders.

The Testimony.

TOURS, March 21—P. M. In the case of the Prince Pierre Bonaparte trial the first witness examined was Houbson, Commissary of Police, who testified to taking the deposition of the Prince immediately after the shooting.

The Secretary of the Commissary was the second witness, and his evidence corroborated that of the first.

The third witness was Urie de Ponville. His testimony was listened to with the deepest attention. He was subjected to a rigid cross-examination.

Paschal Grousset was the next witness. He was brought into the court in charge of two *gendarmes*. His replies to the questions asked were so irrelevant and his conduct so defiant, that the Court refused to hear him further. He was pronounced guilty of gross contempt in language and on the requisition of the Procureur, was removed to prison.

His deposition was read in his absence. The conduct of M. Grousset is generally condemned.

M. Fonville seemed to be too greatly excited to testify properly; but his behavior gains in comparison with that of Grousset.

The Marquis de Bannerville's Mission from Rome.

PARIS, March 21, 1870. The Marquis de Bannerville, the French Ambassador at Rome, has arrived in Paris, accompanied by two French *hussars*.

ROME.

Fio None and Infallibility.

LONDON, March 21, 1870. Advice from Rome represent that the Pope is exerting every means of influence to conciliate the opponents of infallibility.

The Pope's Reply to Count D'Aur.

PARIS, March 21, 1870. *Le Populaire* (newspaper) is assured that the reply of the Pope to the government of the Count of D'Aur, has been received here and that it refuses to concede the admission of a French representative to the Council.

RUSSIA.

Adelina Patti in Danger from Fire.

A correspondent of the London *Telegraph* says Adelina Patti narrowly escaped death while returning from St. Petersburg.

The railroad car in which she was travelling took fire from the stove while the train was in motion; but, fortunately, the flames were extinguished in time to prevent serious consequences.

BRAZIL.

No War News—Ravages of the Yomito.

LONDON, March 21, 1870. Later advices from Rio Janeiro have been received to-day. The war news is unimportant. The Yomito was still prevalent in the city, though its ravages were mainly confined to the foreign residents.

UTAH.

Brigham Young in Arizona—Arrival of Governor Shaffer at Salt Lake City.

Dr. Taggart, United States Assessor of Internal Revenue, who is credited with having circulated a story of attempted assassination, of which he was the object, was summoned before the Grand Jury, Third District Court, a few days since. His testimony was to the effect that there was no truth in the statement.

The following dispatch from St. Thomas was received here by the Deseret News:

St. Thomas, Antigua, March 17, 1870. President Young and Governor Shaffer arrived here, without any accident, and left a meeting here last night. The party will go to the Colorado to-day and return Saturday.

Governor Shaffer arrived here last night. He says he is gratified with what he has seen since his arrival.

The Grand Calico Ball comes off to-morrow night at the theatre. The weather is warm and pleasant.

The news speaks very highly of Franklin H. Reed's and Alexander May's testimony before the Indian Committee on Territories in regard to affairs in Utah, and discloses the probable effect any measures taken by Congress would have on the people of the Territory.

Quite a number of Mormons are fitting out for prospecting this spring.

TENNESSEE.

The Alleged Outrages on Negroes Disproved—Discovery of Gold Belonging to the Bank of Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, March 21, 1870. Governor Serrano returned to Nashville to-day. Randall Brown and George Carter, colored men, who have taken sides with the supporters of Congressional intervention, were summoned before the Grand Jury to give information touching the alleged outrages on colored men, reported in a letter to Washington. They stated, on being questioned, that they had no personal knowledge of such outrages and had never been interfered with themselves.

The Union soldiers unite in a card denying that they had been ordered to leave and one of them hanged. The story is a hoax.

It is reported that the School Fund Investigation Committee have discovered a keg of gold belonging to the Bank of Tennessee. It is at a certain point and steps will be taken to get it.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, March 21—4.30 P. M.—Consols closed at 95 for money and 95 1/4 for the account. United States five-twenty bonds closed at 97 1/2 for the issue of 1862, 98 1/2 for the issue of 1865 and 99 1/2 for the issue of 1867; ten-forties, 98 1/2. Erie Railway shares, 42 1/2; Illinois Central, 115 1/2; Atlantic Coast, 100 1/2; Western Union, 100 1/2; Paris 5 per cent, 73 1/2; 7 per cent, 75 1/2.

UNITED STATES BONDS.—FRANKFURT, March 21—4.30 P. M.—Tallies, 46 1/2; French, 95 1/2; Havre Cotton Market.—HAYRE, March 21—Cotton closed firm and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 21—4.30 P. M.—Cotton closed at 11 1/4 for middling uplands and 11 1/2 for middling Orleans. The sales for the day were 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

The shipments of cotton from Bombay to the 16th inst. were 31,000 bales, valued at 32,000,000. The day's trade was 400,000 bales, valued at 400,000,000. The day's trade was 400,000 bales, valued at 400,000,000.

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YACHTING.

Mr. Ashbury Again on an International Contest—Cautions of His Club.

LONDON, March 21, 1870. Mr. Ashbury, the owner of the English yacht *Cambria*, writes to the *London Times* to-day criticizing the objections of Mr. Douglas, of the *Sappho*, to a channel race. He says in a transatlantic race size and power would tell in favor of his American competitor.

He also announces his refusal to stake money in any race.

BILLIARDS.

Game Between Cook and Roberts, in England.

LONDON, March 21, 1870. W. Cook, Jr., played Mr. Roberts at billiards at Preston on Saturday night.

The former won easily, the score standing at the finish—Cook, 1,000; Roberts, 614.

ST. DOMINGO.

The Annexation Election—The Vote in St. Domingo City Almost Unanimous for the Proposition—The Revolution Stationary.

ST. DOMINGO, March 19. The following is the vote in this city on the question of the annexation of the island to the United States:—For annexation, 1,000; against, 9. After the election the American flag was carried in triumph through the streets of the city. In St. Domingo the inhabitants are largely in favor of the annexation movement. The general impression prevails everywhere that the government has been working in secret to influence the voting.

The resolution remains stationary.

VENEZUELA.

Attack on Lagunayra—Puerto Cabello Surrounded—A Battle Near the City.

CARACAS, March 20. The revolutionists made an attack on the town of Lagunayra and were repulsed.

The revolutionists have completely surrounded the town of Puerto Cabello. A battle was fought between the forces under President Monagas and the revolutionists, but the latter were repulsed.

The general opinion is that the revolution will be successful.

CUBA.

Return of Puella to Puerto Principe—General Goyeneche Fortifying at Camaguey—Loss of the Bark Amelia Shering.

HAVANA, March 21, 1870. Intelligence from Neuquén has been received. General Puella had returned to Puerto Principe and would soon march towards the city of Ciego de Avila.

General Goyeneche was still at Camaguey, where he was erecting fortifications. News has been received here of the total loss of the bark Amelia Shering on Lobos Keys. The vessel was bound from Antwerp to New Orleans with a cargo of iron. Her crew were saved.

FLORIDA.

Attempted Assassination of a Cuban in Key West.

KEY WEST, March 21, 1870. An unsuccessful attempt was made at the Cuban Fair, which was held here on the 19th, to assassinate a brother of the supposed murderer of Señor Castañon. The wound inflicted is severe, but not considered mortal. The assassin, who is a Cuban, has been arrested and is being held in custody. The Cuban Fair was a great success, and the Cuban people are very patriotic.

VIRGINIA.

The Troubles in Richmond—The Controversy Between Governor Walker and General Canby—The Latter Claims That He was Instructed to Interfere by the President and the Secretary of War—Capture of Another of Canby's Special Policemen.

RICHMOND, March 21, 1870. In General Canby's reply to Governor Walker's letter he says he does not feel it his duty to interfere in the employment of the military arm of the government against domestic violence, but says his instructions from the President and Secretary of War relate to exceptional cases. He proposes to submit the correspondence to the President and Secretary of War. He also denies the charge that he was either constant for the Majority, and says he only interfered to preserve public peace.

General Walker's reply to this, says he is glad General Canby concedes that there is no warrant of authority to be found in the constitution and laws of the United States for Canby's action on Friday last. As for the general's instructions the Governor says they would not justify his action if it were the law of the land. Such instructions would reduce the United States Army to a mere police force, and would be a disgrace to the country.

General Canby's letter to the Governor expresses his confidence in the military arm of the government, but says that for the military interference the disgraced rebellion against the lawfully constituted authority of the Government would not have lasted one hour. The Governor's letter, from his knowledge of the state of affairs in Richmond, says that the military arm of the government is not to be used in such cases.

This afternoon Ben. Scott, one of Mayor Chabert's special police force, was captured by the military arm of the government. He was charged with the murder of a man named Bush, the special policeman, who was killed last night. As the police have been in charge of the city since the death of Mayor Chabert, they have been very active in their duties.

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ALASKA.

The Bombardment of the Indian Village of Wrangell.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS, WASHINGTON, March 21, 1870. The call of the United States Senate brought out the report to-day of the War Department on the bombardment of the Indian village of Wrangell, Alaska, last Christmas week.

The report was seriously commented by the shooting of an Indian, and the killing of a woman and child, and the destruction of a house. The report was also commented on the fact that the Indians were not given the opportunity to surrender.

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THE STATE CAPITAL.

THE FIELDS—AINSWORTH IMBROGLIO.

More About the Manhattan Underground Railroad.

The New Police Bill Reported in the Senate.

ALBANY, March 21, 1870. THE FIELDS—AINSWORTH DIFFICULTY still engages much attention, and the feeling is decidedly in favor of Mr. Ainsworth. He is a gentleman of means and an extensive landholder in Saratoga county, and should certainly be, as he is believed to be, far removed from any cause to leave himself open to such a charge as that made against him by Mr. Fields on Friday last. The case now is believed to be dead for Mr. Fields, as he has but his own unsupported word to substantiate the charges made, while Mr. Ainsworth is backed by the affidavits of several members of the House in regard to the charges made in return against Mr. Fields. The report of the investigating committee is anxiously looked forward to.

GEORGE WALKMAN'S DEATH. There was but little business disposed of, and the House adjourned at four o'clock. Mr. Ainsworth, who was the subject of the Ainsworth case, was the subject of the Ainsworth case, and should certainly be, as he is believed to be, far removed from any cause to leave himself open to such a charge as that made against him by Mr. Fields on Friday last. The case now is believed to be dead for Mr. Fields, as he has but his own unsupported word to substantiate the charges made, while Mr. Ainsworth is backed by the affidavits of several members of the House in regard to the charges made in return against Mr. Fields. The report of the investigating committee is anxiously looked forward to.

THE NEW POLICE BILL. The bill for the reorganization of the New York City Police Department was reported in the Senate to-day. It provides for the reorganization of the police department, and for the appointment of a new police chief.

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